

1. (Previously presented) A method for producing an L-amino acid, comprising:
- A) culturing a bacterium belonging to the genus *Escherichia* or a coryneform bacterium in a medium; and
  - B) collecting said L-amino acid from said medium,
- wherein the bacterium has an ability to produce and accumulate the L-amino acid in the medium and has been modified so to have enhanced activity of cytochrome bo-type oxidase by a method selected from the group consisting of
- i) increasing the copy number of a gene coding for said oxidase,
  - ii) modifying an expression regulatory sequence of said gene, and
  - iii) combinations thereof;.
- 2 - 5. (Canceled).
6. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 1, wherein said bacterium has been further modified to be deficient in NDH-II activity by disruption of a gene coding for said NDH-II.
- 7-11. (Canceled).
12. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said L-amino acid is L-lysine.
13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said L-amino acid is L-threonine.
14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said L-amino acid is L-phenylalanine.

15. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said cytochrome bo type oxidase is encoded by cyo operon.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said bacterium is *Escherichia coli*.

17. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said bacterium is *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.